

BISBEE IS HOST FOR THREE DAYS TO SEVERAL HUNDRED OF D. T. U. E. MEMBERS

NO TEUTON AGGRESSION CONTEMPLATED "BILLS" FROM VILLA STILL SAID TO BE BADLY WOUNDED

CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY IN DENIAL OF REPORTS

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Delivers Stirring Speech in the Reichstag on the Aims of Central Nations.

BLAMES ENEMIES FOR SLANDEROUS STORY

Speaker Outlined What the New Europe Should Be. "It Cannot Resemble the Past" Said Chancellor.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

BERLIN, April 5.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg protested vigorously in the Reichstag today against the report that Germany now or in the future contemplated aggression against the United States.

In his speech, which was the most comprehensive he has made since the war began, the chancellor said:

"The latest offspring of the culminating campaign directed against us is a report that we, after the end of this war, shall rush against the American continent and that we shall attempt to conquer Canada.

"This is the silliest of all the imputations invented against us. Equally silly are the reports that we contemplate the acquisition of any territory on American soil as in Brazil or in any American country whatsoever. We fight for our existence and for our future. For Germany and not for space in a foreign country are Germany's sons bleeding and dying on the battlefield.

"Everyone among us knows this and it makes our hearts and nerves strong. This moral force strengthens our will in order not only to weather the storm, but to achieve a final victory.

The chancellor indicated that any suggestions of peace on the basis of destruction of Russian military power would make possible only one answer—the German sword.

He stated that if Germany's adversaries desired to continue the slaughter of men and the devastation of Europe, the guilt would be theirs and that Germany would have to "stand it as men."

The chancellor also spoke of the questions placed in relation to people of nationality, considering the Polish, Lithuanians, Livonians, Belgians and Flemish problems. He insisted upon the necessity of guaranteeing the peace of Europe after the war and also of securing this result by giving to these races opportunity to free education along the lines of their natural individuals and mother tongues.

At the close of his address the chancellor elicited great applause by saying the "spirit shall lead us, it shall lead our children and grandchildren, through the struggle of their fathers, toward a future of strength and liberty."

The chancellor outlined what Germany wished that Europe should be in the future.

"This new Europe," he said, "in many respects cannot resemble the past. The blood which has been shed never will be repaid and the wealth which has been destroyed can only slowly be replaced. However, this Europe, may be, it must be for the nations that inhabit it, a land of peaceful labor. The peace which shall end this war shall be a lasting peace. It must not bear the germ of new wars, but must provide for all a peaceful arrangement of European questions."

The chancellor declared that England wished an end of the war after peace, but wanted that to continue the commercial war with Germany.

"First the British endeavor to destroy our military and then our economic policy. Everywhere there is brutal lust of destruction and annihilation and insidious will. In an unbounded lust of domination, to cripple a nation of 70,000,000 people.

In colonial questions, the chancellor quoted Bismarck to the effect that the fate of the colonies was decided on the continent.

"Of all the nations in the war," he concluded, "only Germany had been threatened by her enemies and by their spokesmen with annihilation, with a partition of her realm, with destruction of her essential, political and economic resources. No matter

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VOLUNTEER PLAN IN ARMY BILL MAY BE SAFE BY MARGIN

Administration Proposal Is Thought Safe by the Votes of a Few Senators. Hot Debates Had in Senate.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

The Day in Congress.

SENATE:

Met at noon.

Resumed debate on army bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee voted to report child labor bill in amended form.

HOUSE:

Met at noon.

Judiciary committee recommended committee of five to investigate contempt charges against United States District Attorney Marshall of New York.

Naval committee voted to report favorably senate bill for government armor factory.

HOUSE:

Passed Heflin resolution for census statistics on cotton used in manufacture of explosives.

Kent bill to create a bureau of national forests urged at hearing before public lands committee.

Debate without action the Johnson bill to authorize the federal government to accept as a gift the homestead of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky.

Federal cooperation in improvements of Sacramento Valley urged at hearing of Californians before flood control committee.

Adjourned at 4:55 p. m. until 11 a. m. Thursday.

SENATE:

Manufacturers urged labor committee to approve legislation barring prison made goods from interstate commerce.

Recessed at 6:05 to noon Thursday.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Advocates of the federal volunteer provision of the Senate army bill believed the section had been saved by a narrow margin when the Senate recessed to night without having reached a vote on the Lee amendment to strike it out.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, asked again that action be deferred as one or two senators still desired to be heard.

Debate on the volunteer provision lasted all day. Champions for the national guard supported the amendment occupied most of the time. In the closing hour, however, Senator Chamberlain vigorously defended the provision as vital to any military plan and denounced all national guard interference with legislation.

He was joined by Senators O'Gorman and Weeks in warning these Senators that at the close of the European war the country would need a great navy and an adequate army to back the demands upon the nations for indemnity for the loss of Americans at sea.

"As sure as the sun rises and sets," Senator Weeks said, "unless this country puts itself into a condition where it can resist the withstanding bullying, we are going to be in trouble with the victor in this war unless we surrender the position we have taken and timidly submit to the rule which the victor may law down for immunity or disclaimer.

"Self-preservation is the international code of the world," Senator O'Gorman said. He contended that the rights of neutrals had been invaded by all of the warring European powers.

"And protests of neutrals only will be regarded," he added, "if backed by sufficient power to enforce their demands."

"When the war is over," said Senator Chamberlain, "if we intend to demand recompense for American lives and property destroyed, if we are going to demand any satisfaction, then we ought to be prepared to back all our demands by force of arms if necessary. And in what condition are we? We have not the power to enforce a single demand we have made."

Senator Weeks declared that while increasing the army was important, enlarging the navy was of first importance. The senator said he would vote increase any building program that might be framed, and favored such a navy by 1918 that it could meet and defeat any force that might be started against it.

"This war cannot last more than one or two years," he said, "if it

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REESSE LING DIES.

PHOENIX, April 5.—Reese M. Ling, National Democratic committee man from Arizona and for 25 years a prominent member of the Arizona bar, died today of acute indigestion.

He was born in Ohio 48 years ago.

Mr. Ling was twice a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator.

He served as district attorney of Prescott and was a member of the territorial railroad commission.

EVERY PART OF STATE HERE

Immense Crowd Expected to Attend Fifth Annual Session of State Reunion Association of Elks.

ALL PREPARATIONS ARE NOW COMPLETE

Program for Three Day Meeting Includes Some Features Which Will Place City Indelibly in Visitor's Minds.

Purple and White!

Colors, embodying the spirit of Elkdom, surround the Warren District and give welcome to the hosts of the "Bills" who will make Bisbee their headquarters for the next three days, during the fifth annual session of the State Reunion Association.

The streets of the city are a veritable fairland, predominating in Elk heads, purple and white bunting, liberally backed and fringed by the stars and stripes. Practically every building in the city has put on a festive garb for the occasion and the attractiveness of the whole, especially when seen at night, with myriads of colored lights playing upon it, is wonderful in the extreme.

The doors of the city of Bisbee, individually and collectively, have been thrown open for this occasion and the Elks from many cities in the state and many from out-of-the-state localities will find the biggest reunion association in the history of the organization.

Last night the vanguard of the Elks appeared. E. M. Dickerman, past president of the Association, and past grand leading knight, accompanied by W. Gleason Nugent, treasurer of the Association, arrived in the city from Tucson. Both Elks are very optimistic about the prospects for the largest meeting of the organization in its history and predict that Tucson and other points will outdo themselves in their efforts to be well represented.

The local committees, having in charge the various parts of the entertainment and business of the Association, have been busy for several days and the chairman announced last evening that everything was in the best of condition to afford the visitors and the local Elks a real Bisbee time. Though hotel conditions in the District are very much overcrowded, at the present time, the room committee, it is thought, is in position to handle any crowd that may appear. In addition several pullmans will be stationed in the Bisbee yards of the Southwestern during the celebration.

Though no accurate estimate of the number of visitors can be made at this time it is easy to forecast that several hundred will appear. Arrangements have been made to accommodate the largest possible crowd and the larger it is the better Lodge Number 671 will be satisfied.

The program for the three days follows:

THURSDAY

8:00 a. m. to 10:30—Reception Committee will meet various trains.

10:30 a. m. to 11:45—Committee on Credentials, Registration.

12:00 m.—Visiting ladies will be entertained at Country Club.

Luncheon, Club rooms—noon.

1:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Business session

9:00 p. m.—Grand Ball (For Elks and their ladies).

FRIDAY

10:00 a. m.—Auto trips over the city, Naco, Mexico, and other places of interest.

12:00 to 1:30 p. m.—Luncheon at Club rooms.

1:30 p. m.—Ball game at Warren Park. Tucson vs Bisbee. Elks. Admission free. The public invited.

5:30 p. m.—Elks' Parade. Parade starts from Club rooms.

8:00 p. m.—Meeting of Bisbee Lodge No. 671. Installation of Officers by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Bro. Joe V. Prochaska. Banquet.

SATURDAY

9:00 a. m.—Elks and their ladies will meet at Club rooms for trip to Shattuck crystal cave. Dance and luncheon.

8:30 p. m.—Dancing at Warren Park. Public is invited to attend.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the captain, who was on the bridge, saw on the port beam some 150 meters away, the track of a torpedo. It was then 2:50 p. m., the time

PHILLIPS BEATS LA FOLLETTE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—Governor Phillips' forces are practically assured of four-fifths of Wisconsin's delegates to the Republican National Convention according to late returns today. Charles S. Crownhart, campaign manager for La Follette, admitted that 21 of his 25 La Follette candidates have been defeated. The lead of Daniel W. Hoan, social Democrat candidate for mayor over Mayor G. A. Badine, non-partisan, has been increased to about 2,000 votes.

RAIL QUESTION IN MEXICO IS BURNING ISSUE

Secretary Lansing Thinks Delay is Physical and Not Political. "Hot Trail" May Be Construed Wrong.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the absence of further news of fighting in Mexico between the American forces and Villa bandits, attention of official here today centered upon the dispatches of the punitive expedition.

Information of the War and State Departments regarding use of the Mexican railways to ship supplies to General Pershing was conflicting. The War Department had no reports indicating that Carranza authorities at Juarez had received orders to accept shipments from General Funston. Secretary Lansing, at the State Department, however, said he understood his orders had been issued. Mr. Lansing also said he thought the difficulty was physical not political and was due largely to the disorganized condition of rolling stock and road bed of the Mexico Northwestern.

Some officials still were inclined to connect the delay in permitting use of the railroads with a desire on the part of Carranza to see the American soldiers back on their own territory. Already it is said, defacto government officials on the border have made informal inquiries as to how much longer the expedition will remain in Mexico and how much farther southward it expects to penetrate. As legally the United States, now is pursuing a "hot trail" it would occasion no great surprise here if Carranza should suggest soon that the trail had "gotten cold" and question the propriety of the United States proceeding farther. Immediate necessity for lengthening General Pershing's lines of communication caused Secretary Baker to send telegraphic orders today for 18 more motor trucks and two gasoline tanks.

There already are six companies with 162 cars engaged in lines from Columbus. Secretary Baker stated that he was personally satisfied that under existing circumstances and plans the motor service was adequate without using the railroads.

General Funston forwarded a message from General Pershing stating that the latter conferred Monday at Provenencia with Col. Dodd. Provenencia is about 30 miles north of Guerrero and only 20 miles beyond the southernmost end of motor communication lines at Namiquipa.

Officials believe that General Pershing is at the front of the advanced lines and that the expedition is engaged in combating the country about Guerrero without proceeding in strength farther to the south.

of the disaster being exactly registered by the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel. The second officer asked a deck who was on the bridge and who distinctly saw the torpedo.

"With great presence of mind the captain ordered the helm hard aport and stopped the starboard engine in order to avoid the torpedo by turning to starboard. These two orders were executed immediately as is proved by the statement of the engineers.

"The ship was beginning to swing off when, eight seconds after the torpedo had been seen, a terrific explosion took place, throwing up an enormous column of water. Calculating from the distance and the time which passed before the explosion, the speed of the torpedo must have been 36 knots, the normal speed of a torpedo.